

S. Lebanon appeals to Fez summit

BEIRUT, Nov. 24 (R) — More than 100 South Lebanese village leaders today appealed to Arab leaders, due to hold a summit meeting in Fez tomorrow, to defend the region against the Israeli danger. A petition, addressed to Arab heads of state and signed by 110 southerners, said inhabitants of the region had been suffering heavy losses in life and property for the last 12 years "in defence of Arab honour and dignity." It appealed to the summit to "ensure to the people the prerequisites of steadfastness and defend the south against lurking dangers from the Zionist enemy." The signatories also called for the adoption of "all measures leading to the liberation of occupied villages."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تيمز يومية مستقلة
عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

It will be slightly warmer, with light and variable winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northwesterly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	3	17
Aqaba	11	24
Deserts	1	17
Jordan Valley	12	22

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 15, Aqaba 22. Humidity readings: Amman 29 per cent, Aqaba 25 per cent.

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Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

ILO team due in Amman

AMMAN, Nov. 24 (Petra) — A delegation of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) will arrive in Amman from Geneva on Thursday for a three-day visit to Jordan as part of a fact-finding mission here to get acquainted with the working conditions of the Arab workers in the occupied areas. The delegation will then submit a report on its findings to the next ILO conference which will be held in Geneva next June. The delegation's visit comes in implementation of the resolutions of the 67th session of the ILO conference held in Geneva last June.

Numeiri forms new Sudan government

KHARTOUM, Nov. 24 (R) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri today formed a new government to launch an economic austerity programme announced earlier this month, officials said. President Numeiri, who dismissed the previous administration two weeks ago, retained the prime ministry. He reappointed nine members of the outgoing cabinet to the same posts, among them Foreign Minister Mohammed Mirghani Mubarak. But missing from the list was former finance minister Badr Eddin Suleiman, regarded by Western diplomats as a key figure in the previous government.

Bomb kills 3 in Tehran

BEIRUT, Nov. 24 (A.P.) — A powerful explosion in front of Tehran's central railway station killed three persons and injured several others today, the official Iranian radio said. The broadcast monitored here charged that the bombing was the work of underground leftist organisations which for five months have been waging an urban guerrilla war to topple Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's fundamentalist Islamic regime. The radio gave no further details.

Iranian tension mounts in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 24 (A.P.) — Tension between rivaling Iranian groups in Sweden has grown with the beating of an Iranian woman in a Stockholm suburb, police said. Mrs. Zaida Abtah, married to a politically active Iranian student, was bleeding profusely and hospitalised with bruises after being beaten and kicked by three unidentified Iranians, one man and two women, it said. The three masked assailants reportedly told her in Farsi language that they beat her because her husband Massoud Abtah had cursed the revolutionary regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Ankara files charges against 4 journalists

ISTANBUL, Nov. 24 (A.P.) — Military authorities have filed charges against four journalists of right-wing newspapers on charges of violating martial law regulations, military sources reported today. They said charges were filed against Nazli Ilieak, Rauf Tamer and Aydogdu Iler of Terucuman and editor Mehmet Resat Aki of Sabah. Terucuman, which has half a million circulation throughout Turkey, was closed for a week by martial law authorities earlier this month for alleged critical commentary on the way the ruling generals handle Turkey's domestic affairs.

Kennedy matriarch hospitalised

PALM BEACH, Florida, Nov. 24 (R) — Rose Kennedy, 90-year-old mother of Sen. Edward Kennedy and his assassinated brothers, was admitted to St. Mary's hospital here today for observation after complaining of chest pains, a hospital spokesman said.

12th Arab summit opens in Fez today

FEZ, Nov. 24 (Agencies) — Backstage negotiations for a possible compromise on Saudi Arabia's Middle East peace plan were believed to be under way today as Arab leaders began arriving for the 12th Arab summit here, diplomatic sources said. A preparatory meeting of foreign ministers on Sunday and yesterday failed to draft a resolution

for the summit to endorse, and at Kuwait's suggestion decided to leave the matter for the heads of state to tackle.

Saudi Arabia is due to present its eight-point plan to the summit which opens in this 1,200-year-old Moroccan city tomorrow and is expected to last four days. The heads of state of Iraq, Mauritania, Oman, Algeria,

Libya, Sudan, Tunisia and Saudi Arabia will not be attending the Arab summit, official and press reports in the Arab World said. Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi earlier this month announced he would not attend the summit because it would give priority to the Saudi Arabian plan rather than the dangers of what he described as Israeli plans to

expand its territory at the expense of Arab states.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, in what seemed a last-minute decision, did not head the Iraqi delegation to Fez. No reason was given for the Iraqi leader's non-attendance. Iraq, which is at war with Iran, will be represented by Vice-President Izzat Ibrahim.

Tunisia's President Habib Bourguiba had earlier announced he would stay home due to ill health, while Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri will not attend because he is undergoing medical treatment in the United States.

Saudi Arabia's King Khaled will be represented by Crown Prince Fahd whose plan is expected to be the main topic of discussion at the summit.

President Mohammed Khouna Ould Haidala of Mauritania, Oman's Sultan Qaboos, and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid will also be absent. All will be represented but no reason was given for the decision not to attend.

King arrives in Fez for summit

FEZ, Nov. 24 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, leading the Jordanian delegation to the 12th Arab summit, arrived at Sais airport in this Moroccan city and was accorded a warm welcome by a high-ranking Moroccan team led by King Hassan II.

The Jordanian and Moroccan national anthems were played and a 21-gun salute greeted King Hussein.

His Majesty the King, accompanied by King Hassan, then reviewed a guard of honour mounted at the airport.

At hand to receive the King at the airport were Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi, Moroccan Prime Minister Mu'ti Bureid, senior Moroccan officials and the Jordanian delegation which attended the Arab foreign ministers conference, including Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, Jordanian Ambassador to Morocco



Moheiddin Al Hussein and National Planning Council President Dr. Hanna Odeh.

The King was seen off at Amman airport earlier today by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Al Talhouni, National Consultative Council Acting President Kamal Al Dejani, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain

Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, cabinet members, the Moroccan charge d'affaires in Amman and a number of senior military and civilian officials.

The Jordanian delegation to the summit comprised Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim, King Hussein's Military Secretary Lt. Gen. Mobammad Idris, Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb and a number of officials.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as the Regent during King Hussein's absence from the country. A royal decree was issued appointing information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh as acting prime minister and acting foreign minister.

Hassan voices hope Fez summit chalks out new Arab joint strategy

AMMAN, Nov. 24 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, has expressed the hope that the Arab leaders who will begin their summit in Fez tomorrow would be able to give more content and substance to the strategy of joint Arab action in all fields, because this "strategy has an extremely significant reflections on the Arab individual and community which are facing cultural and fateful challenges."

Addressing the Arab pharmacists participating in the congress of the Arab Pharmacists Federation at the Professional Associations Complex this afternoon, Prince Hassan said the Arab individual and community should be provided with economic and military strength, cultural and social development in order to confront the challenges facing them.

Prince Hassan called for advancing the concept of affiliation on the collective Arab level as a weapon to cope with the dangers and challenges. He said the challenges are "facing our whole nation and all Arab countries whether they are rich or poor."

Prince Hassan asserted the sig-

nificance of Arab economic integration in various fields and called on the Arab League agencies to embark on a qualitative step forward.

Prince Hassan said, "I feel very happy when I find that the congress is basically concentrating on highlighting our capabilities in the recent years to effect a new qualitative step in our trends, actions and research throughout the Arab Homeland" and that this qualitative step is required to define the future visualisation of the decade of the eighties.

Prince Hassan said, "I am speaking in my capacity as chairman of the Arab Thought Forum established in the last few months as a forum working in line with official Arab action and including elite Arab thinkers, economists, scientists and technocrats with the aim of giving a push to the official Arab effort in various fields."

He expressed the hope, the Arab World would pay attention to securing food and medicine to the Arab child, because despite the rise of the averages of income and the improvement of the standards of living, there is still "a belt of poverty in the south in gen-

eral." This is one aspect of the pharmaceutical and medical cultural challenges in the Arab World," he said.

Prince Hassan decorated the President of the Pharmacists Association of Tunisia, Mrs. 'Azizah Al Wahshi, and the Syrian pharmacist Kamal Shihadeh with the Arab Pharmacists Federation's medals bestowed on them in appreciation of their efforts in serving the profession.

The president of the Jordan's Pharmacist Association Nizar Jirandah said the congress grants the medal of appreciation once in every two years to Arab pharmacists who render unique professional and scientific services.

Prince Hassan also opened at the Professional Association Complex this afternoon the exhibition of the pharmaceutical companies organised. Thirteen pharmaceutical companies, including five Jordanian, one Iraqi, and one Syrian companies, are participating in the exhibition. Four foreign companies from Britain, Spain, Denmark and Switzerland and two drugstores in Jordan are also participating in the exhibition.

Israel ponders over EEC statement on Sinai force

TEL AVIV, Nov. 24 (Agencies) — Israel is likely to bar European countries from the Sinai multinational force because they have linked their participation to the Palestinian issue, government sources said today.

The decision will be made Sunday at a cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Menachem Begin's spokesman said. The spokesman declined to speculate on what Israel's final answer would be.

The sources said Israel was still sorting through the sheaf of different statements issued by West-

ern Europe yesterday announcing the readiness of Britain, Italy, France and the Netherlands to join the force.

"The whole thing is still clouded in a thick mist," said one source. But he said all signs so far suggested Israel would reject the Europeans.

The multi-national contingent, whose main participant is the United States, is to police the Sinai after Israel restores it to Egyptian rule next April under the terms of the 1978 Camp David accords.

Washington, the State Department "warmly welcomed" the decision of the four European countries to participate in the force and said the addition of the Europeans will "inevitably strengthen" the force.

Other nations which had previously said they would join the force are the United States, Uruguay, Colombia and Fiji.

In Canberra today, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser made clear today although Australia has informed Cairo and Tel Aviv of the decision to join the force, it now depends on the Israeli acceptance of the European offer.

Australian embassy in Tel Aviv said it delivered a message to the foreign ministry from Mr. Fraser saying Australia would not participate in the force if the Europeans were barred.

Arabs have warned the Europeans against any participation in the force, pointing out that such an action would be clearly interpreted as clear European support to the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel.

Violent North Sea batters oil rigs

OSLO, Nov. 24 (R) — Helicopters lifted dozens of workers off two oil rigs battered by huge waves in the North Sea today as the big structures were reported out of danger despite continuing high winds.

A total of 182 men were aboard the two rigs, midway between Norway and Scotland, when the gales struck.

One of the platforms, with 70 men aboard, broke away from its anchors in waves 12 metres high.

But the British owners of the rig, the Transworld 58, said later it was not in danger and was being shadowed by three tugs which would take it in tow as soon as the weather moderated. Forty-four

Bonn talks conclude

BONN, Nov. 24 (R) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt acknowledged today after two days of talks that there had been disagreement between them but declared that East-West dialogue must continue despite persisting differences.

The two leaders met newsmen at the Bonn Chancellery after frank discussions which concentrated on ways of curbing a nuclear weapons build-up in Europe.

Neither gave any indication of the exact nature of results achieved in the talks. "Of course we have differences—we did not skirt round these differences, but instead of trying to deepen the trenches we tried to build bridges."

The 74-year-old Soviet president said his main conclusion was that efforts must be continued to stabilise peace and restore an international climate of détente and confidence. This was "a very important pointer for practical policies."

Mr. Brezhnev said he agreed with Mr. Schmidt on the need to continue top-level contacts. He had invited the chancellor to visit Moscow—an invitation which Mr. Schmidt said he had accepted.

Hammadi explains Iraq's opposition to Saudi plan

BEIRUT, Nov. 24 (A.P.) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Saddam Hammadi was quoted today as saying his country rejects the Saudi Arabian peace plan because it implies a recognition of Israel but expressed Iraq's desire to continue the search for Middle East peace through political action, the Iraqi news agency reported.

"Iraq is adamant in its rejection of the (Saudi) plan even if it has a chance for success on the practical level," the agency, in a dispatch from Fez, Morocco, quoted Dr. Hammadi as saying. "Iraq is against any decision to recognise Israel either at the foreign ministers' meeting or at the summit."

Dr. Hammadi said all attempts to negotiate and argue around the plan would be "futile."

conference which opens on Wednesday.

He added Iraq was not against "political action, on the contrary it is political action which best reflects world opinion on the side of Arab rights and harms the enemy and not the Arabs," according to the agency.

Israel attacked Iraq's nuclear power station last June, claiming that the Arab state intended to produce an atomic bomb to be used against the Zionist state. However, subsequent inspections of the plant by international bodies have proved that Iraq's nuclear activities were aimed at peaceful exploitation of energy.

Dr. Hammadi said all attempts to negotiate and argue around the plan would be "futile."

U.S. tests striking ability on Egyptian desert

WADI NATROUN, Egypt, Nov. 24 (Agencies) — American B-52s flying non-stop from the United States made live bombing runs in the Egyptian desert today to test their ability to strike at targets almost halfway round the world.

Flying over this desert oasis after a 16-hour flight from North Dakota, each of the six planes dropped a cluster of 27 230-kilogramme bombs and then turned for home without landing in Egypt.

"Almost dead on time and dead on target," said a U.S. air force colonel as the first of the explosions blasted craters in the sand.

The bombing marked the climax of 10 days of joint U.S.-Egyptian manoeuvres, first of an unprecedented series of American exercises in the Middle East.

Code-named "Bright Star '82," the war games will continue with

smaller exercises by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) in Sudan, Somalia and Oman.

Military attaches from five Warsaw Pact countries were among the spectators who watched the B-52s fly in at two-minute intervals and drop their bombs from only 200 metres.

American officers willingly answered questions about the operation put to them by communist attaches. The Soviet Union, whose military bureau here was closed by the late Pres-

ident Anwar Sadat earlier this year, was not represented.

The B-52s, refuelled in mid-air several times during their outward 24,000-kilometre flight, made just one run over the desert before returning home.

Some 4,000 American servicemen and 4,000 Egyptians took part in the exercises, designed to show and test the RDF's ability to help pro-Western states in the region.

One western air attaché said the B-52 fly-past should be regarded

"as a demonstration rather than a real exercise."

As the B-52s disappeared over the horizon, Soviet-supplied Tupolev-16 bombers of the Egyptian air force flew in behind them, dropping 550-kilogramme bombs on this desert training ground, 150 kilometres west of Cairo.

The bombs exploded in a storm of flames and smoke about two kilometres from the reviewing stands. The sound and concussion of the explosions reached the spectators six seconds later, shaking the desert beneath their feet.

Pravda says it is "provocation"

Meanwhile in Moscow, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda denounced the exercises as the biggest provocation "against peace and stability in the region."

Commenting on the Bright Star exercises, Pravda's correspondent in Ethiopia, Alexander Serbin, said, "United States imperialism has drawn Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman into a show of strength."

"The purpose of the exercises is 'tactical testing of methods of invasion in the Middle East region... to try to intimidate the progressive forces of the region and (to offer) political support of regimes that agreed to participate in this provocation,'" the newspaper charged.

Agca starts second hunger-strike

ASCOLI PICENO, Italy, Nov. 24 (A.P.) — Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish terrorist serving a life sentence for shooting Pope John Paul II last May, has started a second hunger-strike, prison officials reported today.

Agca, held in a top security prison outside this city in central Italy, has eaten nothing since Saturday, according to Warden Cosimo Giordano. "He is accepting only water," Giordano said.

Although Agca has not stated the reason for his protest, Giordano said he believes the demands are the same as for his one-day strike last month. Agca wanted Italian authorities to band him over to the Vatican for re-trial.

Agca stopped his last strike after Turkish newspaper quoted his mother as saying she would kill herself if he did not accept food.

He stated he would protest again on Dec. 20 if his demands were not met by that date, but it is not known why he started again now, Giordano said.

Now John Paul was shot in the

Congress team to visit Mideast

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (Agencies) — A delegation from the foreign affairs committee of the House of Representatives is visiting the Middle East and Europe for discussions of political and economic issues, Congressman Jonathan Bingham, leader of the group reported.

The group will visit Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt, where it expects to meet with top officials to discuss Middle East peace efforts and military and economic assistance issues.

The delegation's agenda includes the first meeting of a congressional group with Greek Prime Minister Papandreu, as well as discussions of international energy sharing and other economic issues with officials of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris, and of nuclear proliferation safeguards problems with officials of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

Members participating in the study missions are Congressman Bingham, Bob Shamansky, Arlen Erdahl, Joel Pritchard, Dan Mica, Toby Roth, and George Crockett.

Evren consoles Afghan refugees

ISLAMABAD, Nov. 24 (A.P.) — Turkey's head of state, Gen. Kenan Evren expressed hope today that Afghan refugees living in Pakistan would return to their homeland as soon as possible "to live happily, free from danger."

Gen. Evren, currently on a five-day state visit to Pakistan, flew to Peshawar, 160 kilometres northwest of here, on the third day of his tour.

In the Peshawar suburbs of Nasrabad, Gen. Evren addressed Afghan refugees at a camp, and asked them "not to feel disappointed over their present situation, as God Almighty always remains on the side of the oppressed people."

More than 2.4 million refugees have crossed into Pakistan since the December 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, according to Pakistan government estimates.

Zia determined on atom bomb

ANKARA, Nov. 24 (R) — Pakistani President Zia ul-Haq was quoted as saying today that his country "will definitely" produce the nuclear technology needed for exploding an atom bomb.

Gen. Zia was quoted in an

interview with reporters of Turkey's semi-official Anatolia news agency who are accompanying Turkish head of state Gen. Kenan Evren on a five-day tour of Pakistan.

"The future of the world lies in nuclear technology. Therefore, Pakistan will make every effort to provide and own this technology," Anatolia quoted Gen. Zia as saying.

"An atom bomb... has no nationality. When the United States exploded the first atomic bomb it was not called an American bomb. It was an atom bomb. Now the Soviet Union and some other countries produce it. Why not Pakistan then? Pakistan is obliged at all costs to have a nuclear technology," he was quoted as saying.

Malaysian premier says Muslims squandering wealth on luxuries

KUALA LUMPUR, Nov. 24 (R) — Malaysia's prime minister told an international Islamic conference here today that Muslims had recently been granted untold wealth but were squandering it on needless luxuries.

Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohammad, opening a conference to mark the 15th century of Hijrah, the flight of Mohammad from Mecca, said that despite their prosperity Muslims were still dependent upon others for their well-being and security.

"Allah in his infinite wisdom has lately granted the Muslims untold wealth," he told about 400 delegates from the 40 member countries of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC).

"But instead of seizing upon this opportunity to regain our strength, we squander it on needless luxuries while at the same time quarrelling over the right usage of such wealth," he added.

He said Muslims were weak today because they had not followed the true teachings of their religion.

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For confidential interview, please call Mr. Issa Ibrahim at: 24494 or 33103 on Wednesday Nov. 25 and Thursday Nov. 26, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

لدينا من اصل

NATIONAL Cultural invasion vs. community service

THE INCREASE in production of local programmes on Jordan Television (JTV), that the opening of the Production Centre has enabled, provides other advantages than the obvious financial one. It fits in with a recent UNESCO recommendation that developing countries should produce as many local programmes as possible in order to "enrich their heritage and maintain national integrity."

This is something that Dr. Marwan Khair, Director of Programmes believes in very strongly. But the task of selecting programmes is not as simple as that, fraught as it is with many social and ethical problems. "The selection of programmes," Dr. Khair told the Jordan Times, "is the biggest problem we are now facing."

Appointed only three months ago, after obtaining his higher degree in mass communications in the United States, Dr. Khair has not had time to completely assess the situation. Something which would greatly assist him, would be

the results of the latest survey, being carried out into the viewing habits and opinions of 2,000 randomly-selected JTV viewers. Until they became available, Dr. Khair was prepared to voice his thoughts.

"We can prematurely say that the Jordanian society is divided into two. Those people that regularly watch Channel 6 and those who watch Channel 3. Since we can assume certain characteristics about Channel 6 viewers — they can read subtitles, understand Western humour, etc. — we can estimate they make up only 15-20 per cent of the population. So the stress is on Channel 3. Here we try to provide all kinds of Arabic programmes. As the rate of illiteracy is rather high as compared with developed countries, these programmes must be in simple, understandable language and must include a well-studied message, about their culture, personal problems; we try to imbue a civic sense, a sense of belonging, of patriotism."

However, it is not possible to

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third of a four-part series in which Meg Abu Hamdan examines Jordan Television. The first two parts, published yesterday and on Monday, discussed the station's growth, and future plans, as well as the views of some programme producers on the use of the medium to get social messages across. Today, the station's programming policy is analysed.

provide all Channel 3's air time entirely with locally-produced, or even Arabic programmes, and a large percentage of air time is given over to programmes imported from the West. This is simply because developing countries cannot compete in quality and quantity with the West's more

advanced technology of their commercially-backed systems. So Channel 3 viewers are often exposed to programmes like "Dallas" and "Bestsellers", which are more often than not designed to tackle western social problems. Whether these programmes have a beneficial effect or a mes-

sage for Jordanian society, or if they are even relevant, no-one knows. No-one knows, but it is a matter for concern.

"What we are worried about," said Dr. Khair, "is the western cultural invasion — which is more powerful than a military one."

But until the Arab World can produce all the programmes it needs, Dr. Khair has no choice but to go on selecting the most appropriate programmes from the West to fill the air time.

Since the power of the medium is so great, Dr. Khair is also in a very powerful position. How does he justify his choice of programmes to broadcast?

"There are two schools of thought on this. Either you broadcast what the people want, which is the Western way, or you put on programmes an intellectual elite has chosen as being what the population ought to see, the argument being that the masses are not informed well enough to be able to know what is good for them. This is generally the policy of the Third World. I probably belong to both."

At levels lower than Dr. Khair's, JTV directors demonstrate a deep responsibility and commitment to improving Jordanian society by their work. Producing these programmes is not, however, without a great many problems, which were voiced on behalf of all JTV's directors by Saud Al Fayyad, a veteran director of some 12 years standing.

A common problem, experienced by the directors is that they are expected to produce all kinds of programmes from current affairs and documentaries to drama and variety shows. "This is almost the situation for all the directors," Mr. Fayyad said. "We are Jacks of all trades...but now the situation is gradually improving and I'm insisting that I specialise in drama."

Another problem is dealing with the commercial side of production. "In 1975-76, we started to have commercial production with each series being sold to 11 or 12 television stations in the Arab World. This created a problem — we had to deal with the subject under the umbrella of business and commercialism, which in turn influenced the artistic sense of some of the directors and ultimately the quality."

But even though the prog-

rammes were sold, it did not make the financial situation any easier. Echoing Production Centre Director Jawad Maraqa, Mr. Fayyad continued: "The financing of a programme or series has to go through many committees and much bureaucracy. This poses many problems. Take for example the Jordan Valley drama series.

The success of my work in these cases depends on the reality involved. You cannot cheat the people with the wrong props or with inaccurate information as they will just turn round and say this is not true. So we insisted on having these little touches — like having a donkey and a couple of sheep — which are so important to the credibility of the series, but we had to struggle to get them."

Finally there is the problem of obtaining good professional actors and particularly actresses. "In Jordan, before television, there was no theatre, no film industry, and therefore no tradition in acting. So actors, actresses and scriptwriters had to be drawn out of a vacuum."

Of the actors available, few are professionally trained. But despite this, there are some who are very good. These, however cannot be used in every serial. The alternative is to recruit actors and actresses from abroad. "Syrian actors and actresses are good for us here, because they have no trouble reproducing our accent, but they usually need training.

The Lebanese do not need any extra training, but they have a problem with the accent," explained Mr. Fayyad.

At every stage of production, the directors have to be deeply involved, which makes their jobs that much harder. "Directors have to sit with the scriptwriters on every single scene — I even write the scripts myself on occasion. Then we have to train the camera operators and the lighting and sound technicians. Mostly they are good, but fixed government salaries deny them the challenge they need. A talented technician or cameraman will often become indifferent to his work when he sees another operator, not so clever, getting the same salary."

The problems facing JTV's directors are many and diverse; yet after talking to them, one realises that their enthusiasm and dedication remains undaunted.



Dr. Marwan Khair



You cannot 'cheat' the viewers with the 'wrong props,' according to Saud Al Fayyad. We insist on 'reality.'

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

* Photographs of UNICEF health, education, cultural and rehabilitation services in the Third World, at the Hays Arts Centre.

* The Contemporary Masters Exhibition at the Alia Art Gallery:

An Evening with Nabil Sawalha

* The British Council presents a new kind of programme, "An Evening with Nabil Sawalha". Nabil Sawalha talks about the performing arts and discusses drama and theatre in Jordan with his guests Kitty Ephgrave, Sima Bahouth and Nicholas Williams.

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NATIONAL



Mr. Eugene Goethals delivers one of a series of lectures about Jordan in Belgium

Eugene Goethals' long love affair with Jordan

By Dominic Asquith
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Nov. 4 — A few kilometres from Lille (its better known French rival), the Flemish town of Kortrijk is also famous for its cloth industry — particularly its carpets. But it may surprise those who have been fortunate enough to be guests of His Majesty King Hussein, or who have circumambulated the Kaaba in Mecca, to learn that, more likely than not, they have trod on Kortrijk's product.

The manager of the town's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Eugene Goethals, has never come to Jordan for business, although he has returned to the country nine times since his first introduction to Aqaba in 1972. Coral and a royal palace, he recalls, were the port's only big attractions back then — no Holiday Inn and no Marina.

Mr. Goethals, who will end his latest visit tomorrow, gave the Jordan Times three reasons for his extended love affair with Jordan: his deep esteem for King Hussein (a signed photographic portrait of whom he carries with him wherever he goes); the Jordanians' success in their Arabic heritage; and the spiritual beauty he draws from the country's physical beauty. Here, he explained, "one can listen to the silence of the deserts and pray there, confident that one is nothing in the middle of this immensity."

When he returns home, Mr. Goethals' love for Jordan finds expression, as he puts it, "noiselessly". Yet he is indefatigable in propagating the seeds of cultural understanding he has carefully sown — through promoting tourism between Belgium and Jordan, and through a round of lectures and conferences he organises, from schoolroom to boardroom.

Inseparable from this stimulation of a Belgian awareness of Arabic culture is Mr. Goethals' defence of Arab, and particularly Palestinian, rights. Aided by Director General of Tourism Michael Hamarneh, he was instrumental in translating into Flemish, and then distributing, a brochure on Jordan. He is also a supporting member of the Flemish-Arab Friendship Association, founded last year, which has put Jordan first on the list of Arab countries its members will visit.

Mr. Goethals notes that there is a strong Zionist lobby in Belgium, particularly centred in the diamond industry of Antwerp. But he expects to overturn this stone by stone, changing the outlook first of the Flemish people, then of the Europeans in general and finally of the Americans.

The people of Flanders, Mr. Goethals points out, are bitterly aware of what it means to live under occupation: for they have suffered successively under Spanish, Austrian, Dutch and French overlords. Although the Flemish-speaking population in Belgium outnumbered the Francophones by three to two, the French had tried to make them all French and made French the official language, he said; even to speak Flemish in the school playground was to expose oneself to the danger of a fine.

Fifty years ago, to be a high-ranking officer in the Belgian army necessitated sitting for an examination in French, with the result that the majority of soldiers

could not understand their officers. But by resisting this pressure to submerge their freedom, culture and language, the Flemish have, step by step, come to rule themselves; a success story which Mr. Goethals took care to stress because of the obvious Middle Eastern parallel.

"Jordanians never forget their true friends," a government official has written of Mr. Goethals — who looks around him in wonder at Jordan's success in coming to terms with modern developments and technology, while at the same time preserving its Arab tradition. Nevertheless, his anxiety is evident that too rapid and avid an absorption of Western technology and tourism runs the risk of tainting the nation's spiritual standards with the less admirable characteristics of Western society.

Beirut, he feels, has suffered from its embrace of the West, and he cautions a respect for the views of Jordanians who have a distaste for modernisation and some of its trappings. In addition, he sees the Arab Nation's moral and religious strength as a potent bulwark against the spread of Soviet influence in the area; but warns that this strength must not be broken through too complete a seduction by Western values.

What is the use, Mr. Goethals asked, of having the most up-to-date weapons if the army has lost (as he believes it has in Europe) the will to fight? To stress the importance of spiritual strength he quoted, with approval, Napoleon's dictum that the moral value of man is three times his physical value.

Medical specialisations council agrees to launch doctor courses

AMMAN, Nov. 4 (J.T.) — The Higher Committee of the Arab Medical Specialisations Council (AMSC) ended its meeting at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office here today.

The council agreed in its three-day meeting to launch specialisation courses for doctors as of the start of 1982, at hospitals recognised by Arab states, according to Dr. Kamel Ajlouni, the committee's executive secretary. He said that the AMSC had decided to establish an Arab board for specialisation in general surgery, to be based in Kuwait.

He told the Jordan Times that such a board would award Arab physicians higher degrees in internal medicine, paediatrics, gynaecology and obstetrics and general surgery.

CATIC asks permission to import 2,000 men

AMMAN, Nov. 4 (J.T.) — The Chinese company CATIC has requested government permission to import 2,000 workers for its projects in Jordan, the Jordan Times learned today.

Well-informed sources said Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani, in his capacity as chairman of the Housing Corporation, has recommended to the government approval of the construction firm's request.

CATIC was awarded a JD 16.5 million contract in May to implement part of the 6,500-unit housing project at Abu Nuseir, 15 kilometres northwest of Amman. This includes three lots with infrastructure, comprising 1,529 housing units.

In a memorandum to the cabinet, Mr. Momani urged the government to "facilitate the company's request as soon as possible," so that Abu Nuseir, the biggest housing project in Jordan, can be implemented on time.

Amman says farewell to Swiss envoy

AMMAN, Nov. 4 (J.T.) — The Swiss embassy in Amman today held a farewell party for Mr. Gustav Dubois, non-resident Swiss ambassador accredited to Jordan.

Mr. Dubois, who has been appointed as his country's ambassador to Denmark, has served for five years as ambassador to Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan.

The farewell party was attended by members of the diplomatic corps, senior government officials and journalists.

Participants in the meeting also approved a recommendation that the AMSC headquarters be transferred from Damascus to any other Arab state wishing to host it. The move will be taken since the council's five-year mandate in Damascus is due to expire in 12 months, Dr. Ajlouni said. The council is expected to set up a new base in Jordan, Bahrain, or Kuwait, he added.

Cabinet o.k.'s agreements with Iraq, Yarmouk U.'s grant from Common Market

AMMAN, Nov. 4 (Petra) — The cabinet today endorsed the minutes of the Iraqi-Jordanian joint committee meetings which were held between Oct. 24 and 26 in Amman.

Meeting under the chairmanship of Acting Prime Minister Salem Mas'adeh, the cabinet also endorsed a contract for the establishment of a Jordanian-Iraqi company for industry, which will launch industrial schemes in both countries. The projected company will have a capital of JD 20 million.

Also at today's meeting, the cabinet approved a grant of 2.5 million European currency units for Yarmouk University, to finance scholarships for students, the purchase of equipment and the holding of scientific seminars.

The cabinet authorised Dr. Hanna Odeh, president of the National Planning Council, to sign the grant agreement with the European Economic Community.

It also approved the appointment of four new mayors for the villages of Rahab, Al Nu'eimeh, Ba'ama and 'Irjan.

Highway patrol checking autos

AMMAN, Nov. 4 (Petra) — Highway patrol cars today launched an intensive campaign to check if private and public vehicles are well maintained to face the coming winter season.

Drivers of vehicles which are found mechanically unfit will have their licences impounded until they comply with the regulations on roadworthiness, a Traffic Department spokesman said.

Labour official returns from Baghdad meet

AMMAN, Nov. 4 (Petra) — Under-Secretary of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jaber returned home from Baghdad today, after representing Jordan at the meetings of the eighth session of the Arab Labour Organisation's administrative board.

Dr. Abdul Jaber said the board discussed matters relating to the financial and administrative affairs of the organisation, its activities, work plan and 1982 budget. The board adopted a number of resolutions, he said, in cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Organisation of African Unity, and on a day of solidarity with the Palestinian people and workers during the ILO conference in Geneva in June.

In Baghdad, Dr. Abdul Jaber met with the Iraqi minister of labour and social affairs, and discussed with him preparations for the non-aligned and developing states' labour ministers' conference, scheduled to open in Baghdad on Dec. 12. They also discussed labour cooperation between their two countries.

Team leaves today for FAO confab

AMMAN, Nov. 4 (Petra) — Jordan's delegation to meetings of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) will leave for Rome on Thursday to attend the organisation's general conference, starting on Saturday.

Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin, who will lead the Jordanian delegation, will submit to the conference a working paper on Jordan's endeavours to increase food production and expand its agricultural projects.

The paper will also deal with Israel's practices in the occupied Arab territories, aimed at establishing settlements on Arab agricultural land and forcing the Arab inhabitants to abandon their homeland.

The working paper will request that the FAO regional office be transferred from Cairo to Amman, and that it increase its activities.

The paper also discusses the subject of world food security, and measures taken to meet this end, and the importance of energy in rural and agricultural development.

University delegations return from Baghdad council session

AMMAN, Nov. 4 (Petra) — Delegations from the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University returned home today after attending the 15th meeting of the Union of Arab Universities' (UAU)'s council, which ended in Baghdad yesterday.

During its four-day meeting, the council decided to support Arab universities under Israeli rule, and approved bylaws for a fund to support these universities, according to University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali. He said the council had also decided to accept the presence of a representative of the Jerusalem University at its meetings.

The council has welcomed an invitation by the University of Jordan to hold a seminar on population and social changes in the Islamic World during the 14th Hijra century. Dr. Majali said. It also welcomed an invitation by Yarmouk University to hold a seminar for Arab science colleges, and the Iraqi Mosul University's invitation to hold a seminar for Arab colleges of agriculture at Mosul.

According to Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran, the council decided to choose Baghdad as the permanent headquarters for the UAU.

The next UAU meeting will be held in Damascus during April of next year. Coinciding with the delegation's return home, a delegation from Qatar University, led by its director, Dr. Mohammad Fadel, and another delegation from Riyadh University, led by its secretary general today visited Yarmouk University. They met with Dr. Badran and discussed cooperation among the three universities.

Military marksmen manifest merits



AMMAN, Nov. 4 (Petra) — A target shooting competition was held today among various formations of the armed forces and Public Security Directorate. The shooting revealed the competitors' high degree of efficiency. At the end of the competition, Army Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Fathi

Abn Taleb distributed trophies to the winning teams, and prizes to the individuals excelling in the competition. The competition was attended by several high-ranking army and Public Security officers.

Soviet revolution recalled

By Samira Kawar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Nov. 4 — An audience of 200 people packed the hall for a ceremony at the Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Society building in Jabal Amman this evening to celebrate the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Society Chairman Rif'at Odeh, in a short welcoming speech, stressed that the Soviet Union, in its dealings with the nations of the world, concentrates on cooperation with their peoples and on providing them with aid to enable them to achieve liberation and independence. He described such aid to the peoples of the world as the "distinctive characteristic of the October Revolution."

Guest speaker Mr. Ibrahim Baker then gave a lecture on the current political situation in the Arab region. He praised the October Revolution as a positive event which had led to the creation of the Soviet Union, helped to spread socialism outside that country and helped to check imperialism in its attempts to exploit the resources of other countries. He added that the success of the Bolshevik revolution had also helped workers in the capitalist countries to gain their rights and privileges.

Mr. Baker also pointed out that economic and social progress since the Soviet revolution had been outstanding, and that when it is being compared to economic progress in the West, it should be borne in mind that the Soviet peoples had had to rebuild their economy from scratch following the destruction wrought upon it by the occupying Nazi armies in the Second World War, whereas the economies of the U.S. and Europe have had at least a 200-year lead.

Mr. Baker also deplored what he called the increase in U.S. hostility towards the Soviet Union under the present administration, its "escalation of international tension" and its revival of "cold war sentiments" under the pretext of the "Soviet threat."

Mr. Baker also criticised the U.S. for exploiting its contention of the presence of a Soviet threat in the Middle East in order to play down the Arab-Israeli conflict, and to bring the Arabs and Israel

together in a U.S.-sponsored "alliance" against the Soviet Union, while giving secondary importance to the Palestine question.

He warned against this trap, and reiterated that the main Arab objective of liberating the whole of Palestine must not be relinquished. All alternative solutions, such as settling for a "Palestinian state" on soil other than that of Palestine, must be rejected, he stressed.

Mr. Baker affirmed that the Arab-Israeli conflict was not a mere disagreement over borders, but an issue of Palestinian national rights. He warned against recognising Israel as late Egyptian president Anwar Sadat had done.

Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Rafeek Nishanov then spoke, pointing out that the October Revolution had been instrumental in achieving equality for all the peoples of what became the Soviet Union, and had given impetus to technical, economic and industrial advancement which, he said, are progressing hand-in-hand with social and cultural progress.

Mr. Nishanov said that the visit paid by His Majesty King Hussein to the Soviet Union recently had opened up excellent opportunities for fruitful cooperation.

He also said that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's report to the 27th congress of the Soviet Communist Party had clearly outlined the measures required for international détente and peace. He said he regretted that the current U.S. administration "continues to escalate the arms race and international tension."

He also reiterated Mr. Brezhnev's articulation of the Soviet stand on the Middle East conflict, which calls for Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied since 1967, the return of Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem, the establishment of a Palestinian state and the achievement of a just, comprehensive settlement in the Middle East through group negotiations involving all the parties concerned.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Seamstresses, typists graduate at Karak

KARAK, Nov. 4 (Petra) — A ceremony for the graduation of seamstresses and typists was held here today under the patronage of Her Highness Princess Basma, honorary president of the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund. Princess Basma said in a brief speech on the occasion that she will support bookkeeping, secretarial and language courses which the Moab Society for girls intends to organise. Other speakers included the president of the society which held the two courses, Mrs. Nayfeh Al Majali, who outlined the aims and activities of the Moab Society. Also speaking was Karak Governor Diyab Yousef. Towards the end of the ceremony Princess Basma distributed diplomas to the 81 graduates.

Women's federation accepted by Arab group

BAGHDAD, Nov. 4 (Petra) — The Federation of Jordanian Women (FJW) has been accepted as a member of the Federation of Arab Women (FAW), which is currently holding a session in Baghdad. The FJW, established in Amman in September of this year, groups various women's unions and voluntary societies, as well as individuals. The FJW is designed to integrate women in social and economic development and to offer women proper training and job opportunities in urban and rural regions. FJW also aims at developing friendly and cooperative links with similar Arab federations.

Civil Defence urges tight safety rules

AMMAN, Nov. 4 (Petra) — The Civil Defence Directorate (CDD) will recommend to the authorities the closure of any factories, hotels and stores or companies whose proprietors do not

abide by regulations set by the directorate, a CDD spokesman said today. He said that CDD teams are currently conducting inspection tours of establishments in Amman, to make sure they are abiding by public safety requirements. The spokesman also appealed to the public to be careful in handling butane gas cylinders, and to take precautions to ensure that there is no gas leakage. He requested the public to report to the authorities any failure by gas distributors to examine the cylinders which they install.

2 aides visit refugee camps

AMMAN, Nov. 4 (Petra) — Under-Secretary of Occupied Territories Affairs Abdul Rabim Jarrar and Displaced Persons Office Director Mohammad Al Sarraf yesterday inspected the Husn and Souf refugee camps. They watched the distribution of rations in Husn Camp, and both officials inspected public facilities and school buildings in both camps. They stressed the need to speed up the construction of secondary schools for girls at both camps, and to repair the main road. Mr. Jarrar listened to requests by refugee and displaced person's representatives when he visited youth centres at both camps.

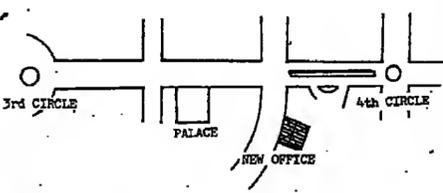
Riyadh seminar on library science teaching

AMMAN, Nov. 4 (Petra) — Jordan will take part in a seminar on the teaching of library science in the Arab World which will be held in Riyadh between Nov. 7 and 12. The Jordanian delegation to the seminar will leave for Saudi Arabia tomorrow to take part in the seminar, which has been organised by the Arab League, Educational Cultural and Scientific Organisation. The delegation will submit to the seminar a working paper detailing the teaching of library science in Jordan in the private and public sectors, and plans for developing this discipline.

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WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

* The British Council presents *Painting the Town*, a major exhibition of photographs of murals and other decorations on the interiors and exteriors of British buildings at the council centre in Jabal Amman.

* The Alia Art Gallery presents the *Contemporary Masters Exhibition*.

Amman Players

* are having their first meeting for their next production (in late January 1982) at 7:30 p.m. on Saturday, Nov. 7 at the Jabal Luweibdeh theatre. Anyone interested please contact Kitty (tel. 65657), Jane (tel. 66846) or Diana (812044).

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SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

Fresh water supplies

By Dr. Awn Rifai

THE INCREASE in world population has precipitated a problem regarding the supply of fresh water. This water shortage is attributed to the increase in the personal use of water, especially in an era when quality of life is continuously improving as well as to the increase in the use of water in industry and for irrigation. In view of the scarcity of fresh water in some areas, scientists are working on identifying new means of securing the needed water at economical cost.

The fresh water available in the world comes mainly from lakes, rivers, underground water, and the North and South Poles icebergs. This represents only a fraction of man's needs, in particular if we account for the evaporation from the lakes and the rivers and their pollution, and the difficulty of making use of the polar icebergs. The underground reservoirs are not always

located in the vicinity of the place where they are needed either. In some cases it might be easy to transport this water to the area of usage. But in the majority of cases, and in desert areas, some means of transporting water have to be devised, in addition to finding the water sources themselves.

The oceans, of course, are the largest reservoirs of water on earth. However, ocean water is not suitable for human use or for irrigation or industry due to its salinity which amounts to three and a half per cent of dissolved salts. Nevertheless, oceans assist in providing fresh water through the process of water evaporation by the sun and the wind, and the subsequent accumulation of the vapour in clouds which condense and fall as rain on the land. The rain can be collected and utilised as fresh water.

Scientists have designed and built water desalination plants where sea water can be transformed into fresh water by a process of evaporation and boiling, and then condensation, to remove the excess salts. The heat required for the boiling can be generated from conventional fuels or by utilising solar energy. The use of solar energy in the desalination process is particularly useful in coastal areas of a desert blessed with an abundance of sunshine.

In Jordan, fresh water comes mainly from rain water and from underground reservoirs. Rivers are milked before they reach the regions of usage. The King Talal Dam, which was constructed at a great expense to collect fresh water for drinking and irrigation, has been polluted by sewage and refuse water from factories and garages, and by bilharzia.

Over the past seven years, there have been attempts by the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) to assist the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) in establishing and operating a solar sea-water desalination plant in Aqaba. The plant was built, the equipment installed, and the staff were trained at a great cost, but the project failed to attain its objectives. Unfortunately, the plant is reported to be almost idle now.

This leaves rain-water and underground reservoirs, owned by the public and the private sectors, to form the main source of fresh water in the country. Some bottled mineral water is also imported from neighbouring countries for drinking purposes.

It is sad to see that the scarcity of the fresh water, coupled with the poor efforts to tap potential sources, led to inadequate supplies for many towns and villages, and forced some farmers and businessmen to use polluted water for irrigation and for industry.

Arab-Americans and the U.S. mass media

Following are two letters reprinted from the New York Times. The first is by Mr. James Abourezk who is former U.S. senator from South Dakota (1972-78), and who now heads the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC). The second is by Dr. Mohammad Mehdi who is president of the American-Arab Relations Committee.

Power of U.S.' Israel lobby

To the Editor:

Your editorial, Beneath the AWACS, giving your view of anti-Jewish racism and the AWACS vote, has outraged me of such racism. That charge is as untrue as it is outrageous, and I believe you owe me an apology. Additionally, this is a question of considerable importance that should be dealt with head-on.

Israel's Washington lobby has made a practice of wrapping itself in a coat of armour that few Americans wish to penetrate. Those anyone who criticises Israel's policies or practices can be silenced with the charge of racism. This tactic, along with outright political intimidation, has worked quite well on most people.

Over the years, Israel has operated in its own interest throughout the U.S. government with little or no criticism from the press or from politicians.

I know the results of such intimidation first-hand and from former Senate colleagues who have privately expressed to me their desire to be as outspoken as I have been on U.S. politics vis-a-vis Israel. If you have trouble convincing yourself that Israel's government calls the shots in lobbying efforts on its behalf, try sitting in the Senate when Israel wants to pass or to defeat an issue.

When, for example, B'nai B'rith representatives join the battle for American Indian rights or against defamations of American Jews, it is a Jewish lobby operating in the highest traditions of our political system. But when it lobbies senators for arms for Israel, it becomes a lobby for a foreign power.

No amount of finger-pointing by The Times of shedding of crocodile tears by senators trying to make points with that lobby can alter that basic truth. Neither B'nai B'rith nor its lobbying partners, including the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and the American Jewish Committee, are entitled to immunity from criticism on either ethnic or religious grounds when they do the Israeli government's work in Washington.

While I will applaud and support The Times in any effort it might make to end racism against Jews, I would think much more of your ostensible desire for fairness if you broadened your perspectives somewhat.

You might direct some of your outrage toward vicious, negative stereotypes of Arabs or toward one of your own columnists, William Safire, who employs the most vicious kind of racism to boom Israel and to put down its Arab adversaries.

And you might sometime editorially examine the official racism of Menachem Begin, who said he chose to bomb the Baghdad nuclear reactor on a Sunday because there would be no Christians working that day, or who claimed that the bombing of central Beirut was permissible because he bombed "only" the Palestinian section. How long will you wait to denounce this life-is-cheap-in-the-Arab-world form of racism?

For you to respond to criticism of Israel and its lobby by charging racism is to dilute the meaning of the word. It also violates the tenet in the closing paragraph of your editorial: "Those who would frighten any group out of the debate erode the rights of all."

James G. Abourezk

The would-be peacemaker

To the Editor:

The American news media, including The Times, have not provided an answer to the question: Was President Sadat "assassinated" on Oct. 6, as the Western press refers to the bloody event of that day, or was he "executed," as the Arab press refers to Sadat's end? Nor has there been any analysis in the American press as to why Sadat, a charming person on American TV and an advocate of "peace" loved by millions of Americans, was so despised at home by his own people and by more than a billion Arabs and Muslims.

To understand Arab feeling, imagine, if you can, the American president after Pearl Harbour flying to Tokyo to make peace with Japan and offering Canada to the Japanese rulers in payment for peace -- all this without the knowledge of the American people or the consent of the people of Canada but in the interest of peace.

Of course, no American president would ever dare to so violate the public trust. An Egyptian pharaoh could. President Sadat did exactly that by flying to Jerusalem and offering Palestine to the Israelis, without the consent of the Palestinians or even the knowledge of his own people.

Mohammed Anwar Sadat was, therefore, an extraordinary despot. In the 20th Century, he was acting as the pharaohs did in the remote past.

Sadat was a strange experience in the recent history of the world. Born in an authoritarian family and society, he changed roles from an Arab nationalist to a pro-fascist, from a military man to the top civilian post in his country. Sadat also changed from a successor to President Nasser to a man who reversed all Nasser policies.

The one-man ruler misunderstood the nature of American democracy. He thought America was similar to the Arab World. In the Arab East, when one ruler kisses and hugs another and they agree on something, their agreement will be the law. Sadat projected that practice on America and thought that if he hugged "brother Henry" or "good friend Jimmy," this would help liberate portions of Palestine from Israeli occupation.

The new pharaoh was able to imprison several hundreds of Egyptian journalists, university professors, authors, religious leaders and whoever else dared to open his mouth against his policies. He could do so with impunity, knowing that there was no political organisation to oppose him at home. And because he was "pro-American," he was sure he would not be criticised by the American news media and by the American people or government.

If Sadat had really been concerned with peace, he should have invited Menachem Begin to Cairo and negotiated with him to offer Sinai to Israel. His unauthorised trip to Jerusalem was in violation of the rights and the feelings of the Palestinians. He had as much right to do this as the American president had after Pearl Harbour to go to Tokyo to offer Canada to the Japanese, in the interest of peace but without the consent of the Canadian people.

The Egyptian President's willingness to sell Palestine in order to recover Sinai "in the interest of peace" endeared him to the media. But there was one major problem: The Palestinians refused to be sold, and therefore no peace has been possible.

It is evident by now that peace in Palestine can be established only as the result of a dialogue between the Israelis and the Palestinians. Sadat was a mirage, not a peacemaker. Whether he was "assassinated" or "executed" could be debated. However, one thing is sure: He was the victim of his pharaoh mania.

We should now start from square one and try to promote an Israeli-P.L.O. dialogue, which alone can lead to true peace in Palestine and in the Middle East. Even Jimmy Carter has come to recognise this point.

M.T. Mohd

They know better

ON THE AGENDA of the 12th Arab summit, which opens in Morocco today, there will not only be the eight-point Saudi peace plan, but a host of other important issues as well. Economic cooperation and integration, inter-Arab differences and the question of Lebanon are but few of the issues that need to be tackled at the most important forum there is in the Arab World.

Jordan has always taken the view that regardless of the diversity of Arab views on a certain subject, common destiny and unity of cause should guide all Arabs to understand the imperativeness of joint action. Only when we, Arabs, agree on this basic thesis will we be able to move forward and reach our common goals.

His Majesty King Hussein will no doubt stress Jordan's view at this meeting, and he will no doubt explain to his Arab brothers what it entails to pursue the present Arab policy of division and estrangement from the real problems facing the Arab World at these difficult and critical times.

There will be no need for Jordan, however, to explain to its Arab sisters the need to discuss the Fahd plan as a positive and starting point for peace in the Middle East, nor to tell them of the necessity to bring Egypt back into the Arab fold; nor will there be a need to remind the summitters of their responsibilities towards stability in Lebanon. All Arabs, we are sure, identify those needs, and know better.

We in Jordan see an urgent need to close Arab ranks because we are aware of the dangers of disunity. What we are asking of our brothers is to understand and be aware that no other road than that of a unified stand on the question of peace and development can lead us to where we want to be.

We join all Arab masses in wishing the Fez summit success.

China: The pendulum swings back

Only last year, the Cultural Revolution was under attack in Peking as one of the most disastrous events in Chinese history. Today, Mao's political upheaval is being portrayed in a less unsympathetic light. Colina MacDougall reports.

China's political pendulum is swinging significantly further from the more liberal and progressive policies introduced after the fall of the "gang of four" (Mao's widow Jiang Qing and her Shanghai colleagues) in 1976. At the same time, a growing tendency to play down the damaging aspects of the Cultural Revolution is emerging.

Only last year this devastating Mao-inspired political movement was still held to be one of the most calamitous events in Chinese history, so even the slightest pressure towards rehabilitation is important.

In the new situation, China's strong man, Deng Xiaoping, who introduced a wide range of reformist policies in 1978 and 1979, appears to have narrowed his sights to the key targets of restructuring the bureaucracy and giving the peasants and factories a wide measure of economic responsibility.

A People's Daily article in early November, composed of quotations from Deng's earlier speeches claiming to derive political authority from Mao and declaring war on inefficient bureaucrats, was a key event and should be seen as a challenge to the growing power of the hardliners.

It is a matter of argument whether this represents a willing compromise by Deng and his group with senior conventional communists in the leadership. The army particularly has objected to the post-Cultural Revolution freedoms, on which there has been

significant backtracking in the last two years.

Deng, some would argue, has never been a true liberal and merely exploited the surge of popular feeling against the Cultural Revolution in 1978 to get rid of his political opponents. That done, he is now happy to clamp down again, particularly as liberalisation brought unwelcome developments such as a loss of party power and a rise in crime and corruption.

But others view the trend towards portraying the Cultural Revolution in a less damaging light as an ominous sign of the growing power of the hardliners in the leadership and continuing instability at the top. This view is reinforced by the onset of tighter control over cultural freedoms. It is, in any case, difficult to see how bureaucratic reform and economic independence can be successfully implemented in an atmosphere of rigidity.

A shift to a harder line is not a complete surprise. The Central Committee's apparent delay in reaching an acceptable solution on re-evaluating Chairman Mao in June was an early warning of this. That came after the final crack-down in April on the "democratic" movement which surfaced in 1978. But the line seems likely to get progressively tougher.

The incipient trend towards rehabilitating the Cultural Revolution has begun to encroach into the economic field. Although it is admitted that the Cultural

Revolution was indeed a disaster, the October 1 issue of Red Flag, the party's theoretical organ, noted that the economy had made significant progress at the time. It even added that Chairman Mao was "comparatively careful" in economic work.

While some of the production figures for those years show rises in output, Chinese economists have been at pains since to indicate that the policies were wrong and the figures deceptive.

The importance of "proletarian ideology" — in effect, the recognition of the commanding role of the Communist Party and its policies — has also made a gradual comeback, after years of stress on the importance of economic motivation. In October Ni Zhifu, the trade union boss (himself a model worker promoted under Mao's leadership), stressed that "ideology and political work are the lifeblood of all other work."

Although the Chinese Press explains that politics should not dominate to the exclusion of all other considerations, the theme of its importance has surfaced frequently of late in discussions of industry and education policy. This must still be uncomfortably reminiscent to many Chinese of the Gang of Four's watchword "politics in command."

The education and religious reform policies introduced in 1978 and 1979 are already being whittled down. Streaming and selective schooling for bright children have been abolished in some provinces. Belief in religion, permitted by the constitution and tolerated in some areas, is not compatible with party membership. Fujian province has now said. Two writers have recently fallen

foul of the authorities. In early November the People's Daily criticised the author Li Jian for his novels of the last two years which contained vivid scenes of terror, violence and Red Guard rape. These events, the People's Daily said, were attributed to the "highest instructions" and therefore formed an attack on Mao's views.

This attitude contrasts sharply with detailed accounts in the People's Daily itself in 1979 of atrocities during the Cultural Revolution.

A Sichuan poet was recently attacked for describing a huge phantom "arrogantly" wandering over China. The local Shaan province paper said that seldom had Mao been vilified in such a way and took particular issue with the writer's portrayal of feudalism in socialist China. Until recently even the official Chinese Press carried articles criticising the legacy of feudal ideas.

This follows the seven-month-old campaign against Bai Hua whose filmscript, Bitter Love, outlined the tragedy of an artist who returned to the motherland only to be hunted down as an enemy in the Cultural Revolution.

The changing cultural wind is also discernible in the reappearance of two of the eight "model operas," masterminded during her ascendancy by Jiang Qing, despite the scorn and ridicule heaped on these political works in the years immediately after Mao's death in 1976.

None of this necessarily argues that Deng Xiaoping is not in full control. It does suggest, though, that there is widespread resistance to his ideas, and that he is not yet home and dry.

—Financial Times news features

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Common destiny

AL RA'I: His Majesty King Hussein yesterday addressed the Royal Military Academy graduates. He stressed that whatever harms Palestine and its people harms all of us, and that any danger threatening them is threatening our Arab Nation and homeland.

The King stressed that the Arab Nation must mobilise its intrinsic strength in order to liberate Al Aqsa Mosque, Jerusalem, our people and the holy places.

The King pointed out the fact that the participation of the Palestine Liberation Army cadets, and other Arab brothers in previous courses, is the real practice of Arab fraternity and joint destiny.

No one can ever doubt that Arab fraternity has been, and will always be, the sole preoccupation of Jordan which has always put this fraternity into practice in order to strengthen Arab solidarity, to close Arab ranks and to establish a new Arab stand that can confront the dangers facing our Arab Nation.

Our Royal Military Academy has really embodied Arab fraternity. The establishment has always been one of the pillars supporting Arab intrinsic strength. It also represents the close ties between our family and our army behind the Supreme Commander. It also embodies our own national intrinsic strength.

Our Jordanian citizens renew their loyalty to their King who leads the march of building and development in Jordan.

Critical times

AL DUSTOUR: At a time when Arab leaders are getting prepared to attend the Arab summit conference in Fez, Morocco, His Majesty King Hussein reminds every one of the current critical situation and warns the Arabs against laziness and carelessness in confronting the dangers threatening their destiny and their future.

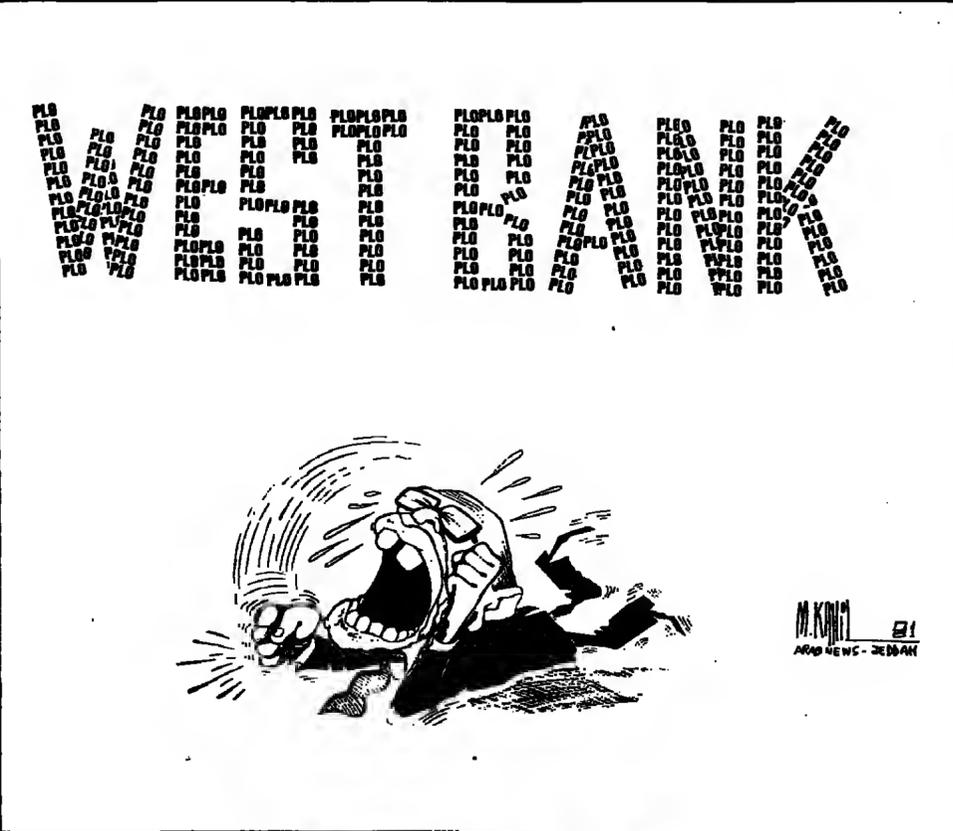
Addressing the graduates of the Royal Military Academy, the King explained that the danger threatening Palestine is the same one threatening the Arab Nation and homeland because the conflict with the enemy is a pan-Arab issue that does not relieve anyone of participating in confronting the Israeli aggression.

Committed to its pan-Arab responsibilities, Jordan has always called for the need to mobilise Arab potentials and close ranks so as to be able to build the Arab intrinsic strength — without which the Arab stand will remain weak in its economic, military and political confrontation of the enemy. This is Jordan's clear, frank and constructive stand.

Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem stressed the same stand when he addressed the Arab foreign ministers meeting in Fez. He explained the grave situation resulting from the division in Arab stands. He stressed that it is this division which forebodes the collapse of Arab solidarity.

Jordan has warned against Arab differences and irresponsible stands and statements adopted by the Arab political leaderships. These shortcomings have diminished the importance of adopted resolutions, made Arab citizens lose confidence and led the world not to take them earnestly.

The Arabs must review their stands and deal with the reasons behind their divisions in order to be able to face dangers and overcome obstacles.



Arabic calligraphy at the bottom of the page.

Journalist

ECONOMY

Yamani: Oil glut may dry up soon

ANNAS, Nov. 24 (R) — Saudi Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani... OPEC oil ministers at the seminar... Dr. Subroto of Indonesia and Tayeb Abdul Karim of Iraq...

ern consumers who have been turning away from OPEC supplies would have to return to the 13-member organisation to meet their needs... Dr. Subroto, the current OPEC president, said the glut should end by mid-1982 because of an expected upturn in the world economy...

Congress bows to Reagan's will

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (R) — President Reagan again displayed his mastery of Congress yesterday, vetoing a \$428 billion spending bill he said was too high, then winning quick approval of the temporary alternative that he supported.

Reagan's veto. Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia charged that the budget crisis had been manufactured by Mr. Reagan to score debating points... He said that growing budget deficits for which Mr. Reagan is blaming Congress, are due to the president's tax cut measures.

Mitterrand's technology revolution

PARIS: If you measure French cabinet ministers by the budget increases they have wrung out of the Treasury, Mr. Jean-Pierre Chevènement, the Minister of Research and Technology, is unquestionably one of the front-runners.

ialist optimism, is aiming for 2.5 per cent by 1985. Next year, spending is budgeted at FF 52 billion (\$9.09 billion), 2 per cent of GNP, of which the Research and Technology Ministry takes about half, leaving the rest to the military establishment and the telecommunications industry.

will preside next year over an audit of about 30 per cent more than in 1981 — a real increase of around 15 per cent. Only Culture Department, a favorite of President Francois Mitterrand, and the Labour and Ecological ministries, pushed into the line in the battle against the recession, have done better. One of the reasons behind this is research spending is Mr. Chevènement's own considerable political weight in the Socialist Party. He earned President Mitterrand's gratitude as a solid ally in the interminable party struggles two years ago.

Some critics of the government question whether all this extra money can be effectively absorbed. But for Mr. Chevènement, a fervent advocate of the State's role in industry, it fits into an overall strategy for a more closely planned economy. He is author of the Project Socialiste, the base policy document for the Socialist Party, and believes in the dynamic role of the nationalised sector as a counterweight to multinational industries.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

Table with columns for currency (One sterling, One U.S. dollar, One ounce of gold) and rates (1.9090/9100, 1.1820/23, 398.00/398.75).

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Nov. 24 (R) — Share prices firmed towards the close following Chase Manhattan's U.S. prime rate cut to 15 3/4 per cent from 16 1/2 per cent, dealers said.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION: CHANNEL 3, CHANNEL 6. Lists programs like Koran, Cartoons, Local Programme, Bionic Woman, etc.

VOICE OF AMERICA: GMT 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses.

DEPARTURES: Al Shahid 21091, Rania 25095, Sultan 51998. CULTURAL CENTRES: American Centre 41520, British Council 36147-8, French Cultural Centre 37009.

Sunrise 6:12, Dhuhr 11:22, 'Asr 2:14, Maghreb 4:32, 'Isha 5:58. UAE dirham 92.292.5, Omani riyal 977.3983.3.

RADIO JORDAN: 55 KHz, AM; 89 MHz, FM. Lists programs like Sign on, Morning Show, News Bulletin, etc.

AMMAN AIRPORT: NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport. ARRIVALS: 6:30 Karachi (PIA), 8:00 Cairo (EA), 8:45 Cairo (EA), 8:55 Agaba, 9:30 Jeddah, 9:40 Dhahran, 9:45 Kuwait, 9:50 Muscat, Dubai, 10:10 Beirut, 10:15 Abu Dhabi, 11:00 Lamaca (CY), 14:00 Jeddah (SV), 14:50 Bucharest (Tarom), 15:30 Kuwait (KAC), 16:30 Cairo, 16:45 Paris (AF), 16:45 Bangkok, 17:45 Copenhagen, Athens, 17:50 Zurich (SR), 18:00 Cairo, 20:15 Cairo (EA), 20:30 Frankfurt (LH), 20:30 Beirut (MEA), 24:00 Budapest (HA), 24:00 Cairo (EA), 01:00 Baghdad, 01:15 Cairo, 02:00 Baghdad.

EMERGENCIES: Doctors: Amman: Muhammad Sa'ad Lubaddah 56560, Zakariya Ashour 76932/76073. Zarga: Mufid Damrah 85512/83047. PHARMACIES: Amman: Al Salam 36730, Kamel 36295, Al Hikma 36571, Al Is'af 30210. Zarga: Al Rida (—). MUSEUMS: Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES: Saudi riyal 99/99.2, Lebanese pound 74.675.5, Syrian pound 57.6/58.2, Iraqi dinar 66.3/67.1, Kuwaiti dinar 1203.3/1207.8, Egyptian pound 356.6/362.5, Qatari riyal 92.7/93.3. CHURCHES: Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh 37440, St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590, De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS: Ambulance (government) 75111, Civil Defence rescue 61111, Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2, Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3, Police headquarters (emergency) 39141, Najdeh roving patrol rescue police (English spoken) 21111, 37777, Airport information (ALLIA) 92205/92206, Jordan Television 73111, Radio Jordan 74111. MARKET PRICES: Tomatoes 300, Eggplant 180, Potatoes (imported) 160, Marrow (small) 300, Marrow (large) 120, Cucumber (small) 190, Cucumber (large) 110, Muloukhiyah 130, Hot Green Pepper 120, Sweet Pepper 160, Cabbage 160, Onions (dry) 110, Green onions 280, Garlic 700, Spinach 250, Coconut (piece) 390, Beans 340, Bananas 260, Apples (Golden) 240.

SPORTS

Jordan's tennis team flies to Bahrain

AMMAN, Nov. 24 (J.T.) — The Jordanian national tennis team will leave Amman for Bahrain tomorrow in response to an invitation from Bahraini Crown Prince Sheikh Hamad bin 'Issa Al Khalifah to play friendly matches with the Bahraini national team. The team will be headed by the Director of the Hussein Youth City Issam Aridah.

China lead in world gymnastics

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (A.P.) — China took an early lead over Romania and the United States as women gymnasts began competition today with compulsory exercises at the Moscow World Championship. The Chinese women scored

192.60 points in required moves on four apparatus events to open up a wide margin over Romania, 189.90, and the United States, 189.00. Bulgaria was fourth in the intermediate standings with 187.50 points with the favoured Soviet Union, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Japan still to perform the compulsory exercises.

Liverpool vs. Flamengo in world club soccer final

Editor's Note: The final of the World Cup Championships on Dec. 13, between Liverpool and Flamengo will be transmitted live on Jordan Television.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 24 (R) — Five players were sent off during a

playoff for the Latin American Soccer Club Championship between Brazilian champions Flamengo and Cobreloa of Chile here last night.

The violence on the field spilled over on to the terraces when the match ended, fights breaking out among rival fans.

Flamengo won 2-0 to earn the right to play European champions Liverpool of England for the World Club Championship in Tokyo on December 13.

The brilliance of Brazilian international Zico went some way towards offsetting the physical nature of the game. He scored both Flamengo goals.

The Brazilians took the lead in the 18th minute when, after wrong-footing the defence, Zico best goalkeeper Wirth with a fierce drive.

The teams were evenly matched in their violent defensive play and before the first half was over Flamengo's Andrade and Cobreloa's Alarcon had been sent off.

Zico hit the post in the 64th minute before settling the championship in the 78th minute with a second goal scored from free kick.

The two teams met in the play-off after drawing 2-2 on aggregate in the two-legged final.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
1981 by Chicago Tribune

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQ10943 ♣KJ92 ♢543
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 NT Dble. 3 ♠
Pass Pass Dbls. Pass
? What action do you take?

Q.2—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K87 ♣5 ♢KJ9542 ♣AQ7
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 NT Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K106 ♣KQJ5 ♢J7643 ♣7
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
? What do you bid now?

1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
? What action do you take?

Q.4—East West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠J65 ♣5 ♢KQ105 ♣K87
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
4 ♠ Pass Pass 4 NT
Pass 5 ♠ ?
What action do you take?

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A65 ♣776 ♢AKQJ7 ♣A
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Dble. Pass 1 ♠
Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AK10 ♣AQ965 ♢763 ♣AQ
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
? What do you bid now?

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Or call your travel agent.

Australia beat West Indies by 7 wickets

SYDNEY, Nov. 24 (A.P.) — Australia staged a heart-stopping recovery in the Benson and Hedges world series cup match against the West Indies at the Sydney cricket ground here today.

Faced with a 237 total for victory in 49 overs, the Australians lost two wickets for eight runs in the first quarter of an hour of play in the night session.

Rick Darling attempted to hook a ball from Michael Holding but was caught by keeper David Murray.

Skipper Greg Chappell was trapped lbw for one and Australia faced defeat.

But a fighting knock of 29 by Allan Border followed by an unbeaten 117 from Bruce Laird and 62 not out by Kim Hughes gave Australia victory by seven wickets.

Australia, Pakistan and the

West Indies have now each played two games for a win apiece and tied on two points each.

Laird, 12th man against Pakistan in Melbourne on the week batted throughout the minutes of the Australian hit and included ten fours in his.

He put on 82 in 73 minutes Border before the Queensland went run out after a brilliant fielding by Desmond Haynes.

Laird and Hughes carried scores from three for 90 to winning total of 237 in a winning stand.

The West Indian five-prong speed attack gained immediate success in the opening minute the Australian innings but was worn down by the great batsman Laird and Hughes.

Hughes' responsible 62 in 50 port of Laird was made in minutes off 74 balls and included six fours.

But the win was soured by a on the Australians in Australian dollars far not completing the 50 overs when West Indies were batting.

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Model D155A 330HP
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Model WS235 425-HP
Capacity Heaped 23 Cu M (30 Cu Yd)
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Model GD 705R-2 180-HP
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- Bulldozer**
Model D355A-3 410HP
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Handwritten signature or note at the bottom center of the page.

WORLD

Ian Paisley displays his 'third force' at mass rally

BELFAST, Nov. 24 (R) — Protestant leader Ian Paisley last night paraded thousands of his promised para-military "third force" through a northern Irish town in the biggest Protestant show of strength for years.

The parade by the well-drilled men, many with faces covered by hoods and masks — but none displaying guns — was the climax to a day in which the Rev. Paisley and his supporters brought widespread disruption to industry in a

Four Indian diplomats asked to leave Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Nov. 24 (R) — The Pakistani government today ordered the expulsion of four members of the Indian diplomatic community on grounds of espionage.

A foreign office spokesman, announcing the move, said three of the Indians worked at their country's consulate-general in Karachi, Pakistan's largest city, and one was employed in the visa section of the embassy in Islamabad.

The action followed India's expulsions yesterday of three employees of the Pakistani embassy in New Delhi on charges of engaging in espionage.

Anti-neutron bomb plan gets low U.N. approval

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 24 (A.P.) — A draft resolution calling for a treaty banning the neutron bomb was approved Monday by a General Assembly committee, but by only a little over half the votes most measures receive.

The proposal, sponsored by Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and several other East-bloc countries, says the nuclear neutron weapon "escalates the nuclear arms race and significantly lowers the threshold to nuclear war."

The proposal is among some 50 draft resolutions put before the assembly's political committee. Among others approved Friday and Monday are measures aimed at preventing weapons in outer space, halting nuclear weapons test explosions and reducing military budgets.

Lindbergh case files made public

EWING TOWNSHIP, New Jersey, Nov. 24 (A.P.) — Voluntary state police files on "the crime of the century" kidnapping of the infant son of aviator Charles Lindbergh were opened to the public Monday, for the first time since the child disappeared 49 years ago.

Topping a list of researchers and reporters seeking access to the 90,000 pages of reports and a huge volume of physical evidence was Robert Bryan, attorney for the widow of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, who was executed in 1936 for the kidnapping-murder of the child.

The widow, 83-year-old Anna Hauptmann, of Yeadon, Pennsylvania, has filed a \$100 million suit against the state charging her husband was innocent and that the state executed the wrong man.

Bryan also represents, in a separate case, Kenneth Kerwin, 51, of

day of protest against British government policies for the province. The hardline preacher-politician claimed 20,000 men turned up for the parade at a rally in the small strongly Protestant town of Newtownards, 15 kilometres from Belfast. A police spokesman said there were "several thousand."

But Mr. Paisley told the cheering crowds he was opening an enlistment drive for "no less than 100,000 men on the march in Ulster."

He said he had offered the services of his force, which he wants to act as a third force to the police and British Army, to the authorities to help them "take on" the Irish Republican Army (IRA). Mr. Paisley says his force is necessary because the police and troops cannot provide effective protection for Northern Ireland's Protestant majority against killings by the IRA, which is fighting for an end to British rule.

His day of demonstrations across Northern Ireland was a protest against the latest spate of IRA murders, as well as against what he sees as moves by the British government to push the province into unity with the mainly Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

The committee sent the measure through the full assembly by a vote of 58 to 13 with 40 abstentions. Fifty-one nations, including China, did not participate in the vote. Many resolutions are passed without a vote and those in which a roll call is taken usually receive a least 90 votes, many of them more than 100.

A Southeast Asian delegate said the low vote in favour of the resolution was an indication of the likely response to a Soviet proposal to be taken up today condemning a first use of nuclear weapons.

Also voting against the measure were Australia, France, Belgium, Britain, Canada, West Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, Turkey and the United States.

State Police Col. Clinton Pagano said only one researcher from each interested group — or a total of four at one time — could have access to the files.

Bryan appealed to a federal judge, claiming "my client is 83 years old and if we have only one representative in there, this could take us years." He said he expects the research to take between four and six weeks if he has enough people perusing the files.

The state then said the number of researchers would be increased to five: One each from the Associated Press, the record of Hacksack and United Press International and two for Mrs. Hauptmann.

Researchers finally got to see specific files by late afternoon. The first went to the Associated Press — a transcript of Hauptmann's questioning by authorities in New York City, where Hauptmann was arrested.

The official opening of the files, ordered on Oct. 9 by Gov. Brendan Byrne, did not go smoothly.

Employer's organisations reported that Mr. Paisley's call for a half-day strike closed many factories and businesses. "Fewer people stayed open than we would have thought," said a spokesman for the Northern Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Paisley hailed what he called "the 100 per cent success" of the strike call, which was widely seen as a test of his backing.

And at the rally he said: "I know my Ulster—and Ulster men and women are, united tonight. The IRA have got to be exterminated."

Offering his force to the police and army, Mr. Paisley declared: "There are men willing to do the job — recruit them."

The crowd's enthusiasm ran high despite bitter cold and rain which eventually turned to snow.

Vienna suggests shorter term for Waldheim

VIENNA, Nov. 24 (A.P.) — In a fresh bid to break the current stalemate at the United Nations, the Austrian government was reported Monday to be seeking U.N. Security Council re-election of Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for a shortened three-year term.

In sixteen ballots so far, the U.N. panel has failed to elect either the Austrian or his opponent, Tanzania's Foreign Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, the Third World candidate.

Both men have been vetoed to date, reportedly by China and the United States, respectively.

The Vienna newspaper Die Presse said Monday that the Vienna government initiative to win China's approval of Mr. Waldheim for a three-year term, rather than the regular five-year period, was under discussion at U.N. headquarters in New York as well.

But, Die Presse said, the plans call for Mr. Waldheim to be reappointed for a three-year term with a firm commitment by council members to Name Mr. Salim as his successor in 1985.

Officials in Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's government, Die Presse said, would regard the shortened term solution as an acceptable compromise in the absence of a serious third candidate.



Paramilitary men loyal to Protestant hardline leader Rev. Ian Paisley march through town of Newtownards, Northern Ireland Monday night in massive show of strength against Irish Republican

Army guerrillas who are fighting to end British rule in the predominantly Protestant province. (A.P. Wirephoto)

Solidarity hardliners quit

WARSAW, Nov. 24 (A.P.) — Fifteen Solidarity members, including the one-time no. 2 leader of the independent union, resigned their leadership positions, some of them protesting union chief Lech Walesa's "too-conciliatory stand" toward the government, union sources said.

The official PAF news agency said Andrzej Gwiazda, once a chief ideologist of the 9.5-million-member union, was among those who resigned Sunday. Union sources said

some of the 15 was a member of the union's national ruling presidium.

Another of those who resigned, Jmanna Gwiazda, wife of the former union leader, said that her husband and the others quit after what amounted to a vote of no confidence in their work with the Gdansk region.

The resignations followed an announcement by Mr. Walesa, elected leader of the first independent union in the Soviet bloc, that the talks with the government would continue despite a deadlock.

U.S. builds new military command for Caribbean

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (A.P.) — The U.S. Defence Department created a new U.S. military command for the Caribbean Monday in an apparent sign of concern about growing leftist strength and Communist arms shipments in Central America.

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger announced the upgrading of a small task force established by former president Carter two years ago at Key West, Florida, in what was a largely symbolic response to the presence of a Soviet brigade in Cuba.

The new Caribbean command will have no permanently assigned forces, but will be authorised to call on naval units in the area. Also, army and air force elements can be provided by the joint chiefs of staff if needed.

The announcement comes at a time when senior Reagan administration officials are publicly expressing alarm at what Secretary of State Alexander Haig described Sunday as a "drift toward totalitarianism" in Nicaragua and reported outside arms support for anti-government guerrillas in El Salvador.

Mr. Weinberger acknowledged over the weekend that "there is contingency planning going on" but he said, "We're well away from the syndrome of drawing a line in the sand and saying, 'thus far and no farther.'"

The command's area of responsibility will include waters and

islands of the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico and "portions of the Pacific Ocean bordering Central America," the Pentagon said. That will give the new command responsibility for waters off troubled El Salvador, which is on the Pacific side of Central America.

Kyprianou to ask Reagan for settlement in Cyprus

LARNACA, Cyprus, Nov. 24 (A.P.) — President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus left here yesterday for visit to Bulgaria, Hungary, France, the United States and Greece.

Mr. Kyprianou has stated the main purpose of his 17-day trip will be to solicit support from the states he is visiting for a settlement of the Cyprus problem and the end of the de-facto partition of the war divided island.

The northern part of Cyprus, 38 per cent of its total area, has been under Turkish military occupation for the past seven years. The 200,000 Greek Cypriot inhabitants of this region who fled before the advancing Turkish invasion troops, or were later forcibly expelled, are prevented from returning to their homes by the occupation army.

Cyprus government sources that did not wish to be identified said Mr. Kyprianou will plead with American president Ronald Reagan to exert sufficient pressure on Turkey, an important U.S. ally, to withdraw its occupation troops from Cyprus and make the necessary concessions to facilitate a Cyprus settlement.

The sources said Mr. Kyprianou is also expected to remind Mr. Reagan of pledges he made before his election last year he would re-impose a U.S. arms embargo against Turkey if there was no progress toward a Cyprus settlement.

The embargo was imposed by Congress in 1975 in retaliation for Turkey's use of U.S.-supplied weapons for its 1974 invasion of Cyprus.

It was lifted at the urging of president Jimmy Carter three years later, who argued that its continuation was having a negative effect,

Libyan's wife fails to appear in U.S. court as witness

FORT COLLINS, Colorado, Nov. 24 (A.P.) — Farida Zagallai, wife of a wounded Libyan dissident who says he was marked for death, failed to appear Monday to testify in the attempted murder-conspiracy trial of Eugene Tafaya, who is accused of being a political hit-man.

District Attorney Stuart van Meveren said Mrs. Zagallai was supposed to fly to last Sunday from an undisclosed location in the Middle East. She had not yet arrived by midday Monday.

Larimer County District Judge Robert Miller at noon recessed the trial until Tuesday morning to give prosecutors time to find the woman, their last scheduled witness.

"We feel the witness is necessary," van Meveren said. "This witness was present at the scene."

Tafaya is charged with shooting Farida Zagallai at his apartment Oct. 14, 1980, at Colorado State University where he was a graduate student.

Afghan rebels increase attacks in the capital

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24 (R) — Afghan rebels have stepped up their attacks in Kabul over the past week, including rocketing the city's luxury Intercontinental Hotel, Western diplomatic sources in New Delhi said today.

The rocket blasts broke windows of houses near the hotel, but there were no details of damage or casualties at the hotel itself, the sources said.

They said the hotel was probably attacked because visiting delegates of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation were staying there.

On the same day as the rocket attack last Saturday, four bombs exploded near a road along which the delegates were being driven in Kabul, the sources said.

They said the increase in the numbers of explosions in Kabul indicated the rebels might have switched to urban terrorism in the city as part of their tactics.

One explosion occurred in Kabul's Park cinema on Nov. 17 and a number of people were reported to have been killed, the source said.

They said that on Nov. 20 and 21 there were further explosions in the city's Shara-e-Nau district, and several people reported that an Afghan army colonel had been

killed by rebels at his Kabul home on Nov. 15.

They said Soviet forces in Kabul had reacted vigorously to the blasts and killings, increasing the number of patrols in the capital.

Soviet troops were seen patrolling city streets in daylight. The Russians had previously patrolled only at night, the sources said.

Britain to cut defense costs in Gibraltar

LONDON, Nov. 24 (A.P.) — The British government said Monday it will close the Royal Navy base at Gibraltar to save money. The operating hours of the Royal Air Force airfield in the territory's British colony also will be reduced, it said.

Britain captured Gibraltar in 1704 and has held the rocky rock on Spain's southern coast ever since — despite continuing Spanish claims — as the gateway to the Mediterranean Sea.

The decision, following closure of the naval dockyard at Malta in the late 1970s, was said to cause alarm in the United States Navy and the NATO North Atlantic alliance.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Kampuchean rivals to mull on coalition

BANGKOK, Nov. 24 (R) — Kampuchea's rival resistance groups, deadlocked after three months of negotiations, are to start fresh talks to form a loosely-bound coalition government, Singapore's deputy prime minister said today.

Deputy Premier Sinnathamby Rajaratnam and Singapore foreign minister Suppliah Dhanabalan, empowered by the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), put forward a proposal during the weekend which would enable each of the three main Kampuchean resistance organisations to retain its separate identity.

Portuguese president off to Africa

LISBON, Nov. 24 — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes left today on a 12-day visit to Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania after saying that Portugal had a natural role to play in solving the problems of Southern Africa. President Eanes said in a statement before leaving that the trip would allow him to discuss the problem of Namibia (South West Africa) with the leaders of black frontline states.

Belgian Liberal to form government

BRUSSELS, Nov. 24 (R) — King Baudouin asked Flemish Liberal leader Willy De Clercq to form a new Belgian government today, and Mr. de Clercq accepted, the royal palace announced. Political sources said this appeared to hold out the prospect of a new centre-right coalition of the Liberals and the centrist Social Christian Party.

2 Soviet DPL cars destroyed in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 24 (A.P.) — Two cars belonging to the Soviet Embassy in Paris were set on fire apparently by a "Molotov cocktail," and destroyed early yesterday police reported. An anonymous caller told the French news agency Agence France Presse that the attack was the work of an organisation called "The Gang of Rats," to "commemorate the renaissance of the Ukraine."

The Sakharovs begin hunger strike

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (A.P.) — Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov and his wife Yelena Bonner are feeling "fair" one day after beginning a protest fast, a family member said Monday. The 60-year-old physicist and Nobel Peace laureate began the fast seeking to convince Soviet authorities to grant an emigration visa to Liss Alexeyeva, who is married to Alexei Semyonov, Mr. Bonner's son by a previous marriage. Semyonov emigrated to the United States three years ago and married Ms. Alexeyeva by proxy from the state of Montana last summer. Sakharov and Mrs. Bonner, a 58-year-old physician, are in Gorky, where he was exiled without trial in Jan. 1980 after protesting armed Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Ethiopia claims to be winning war against Eritrean secessionists

By Edith M. Lederer

ASMARA, Ethiopia — The Ethiopian government claims it is winning the 20-year-old war against secessionists in Eritrea.

"Our big problem right now is not fighting the rebels — because there are only pockets (of resistance) — but reconstruction and rehabilitation," said Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, the top government official in Eritrea. "I would say we have 95 per cent of the people with the revolution."

Ethiopia has a Marxist government with close ties to the Soviet Union and Cuba, but Dawit said the country would accept the "millions and millions of dollars" in reconstruction aid that it needs from "anybody who is willing to give."

Dawit claimed the two guerrilla groups which have been waging a lengthy war for Eritrea's independence — the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) and the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) are now "fighting to exterminate each other."

Four years ago, he said, the secessionists were important "but now they don't exist as a force." He claimed the two groups are so small now "that there's no organisation with which to negotiate."

EPLF spokesmen in Europe disputed Dawit's claims that the government is winning the war, although they acknowledged they had differences with the ELF. In Rome, the EPLF's European representative, Ermias Debessai, said the ELF was defeated as a military force in October and had fled to Sudan.

Nafi Kurdi, head of the EPLF office in Paris, said in a statement

replying to Dawit's claims: "The war is continuing. It is true that there are still divergences in the Eritrean revolution. It is normal... we will be able to resolve our internal problems soon. But there is no question that we exist. We have been inflicting heavy defeats on the enemy for three months."

The Paris office claimed on Nov. 11 that EPLF guerrillas shot down a Soviet-made Ethiopian MiG-23 jet fighter and killed 500 Ethiopian soldiers and took 23 prisoners in a battle 80 kilometres northwest of Asmara on Nov. 9.

Dawit spoke to two Western news correspondents who were permitted by the Ethiopian government in Addis Ababa to make a government-guided tour of three major cities in Eritrea — Asmara, Massawa and Keren. In none was there any outward sign of military activity.

Government officials spoke of rebuilding schools, homes and bridges and finding jobs for the former independence fighters who they say are returning to Ethiopia at the rate of about 1,000 a month.

After seven years, the curfew in Asmara, Ethiopia's second-largest city, has been moved back from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m., but Dawit said bands of guerrillas still roam the rural areas planting mines and bombs.

Diplomatic sources estimate that 80,000 to 90,000 Ethiopian soldiers — one-third of the Soviet- and Cuban-supported army — are in Eritrea and nearby Tigre and Wolo provinces where secessionists are also fighting.

The rebel forces in Eritrea achieved major successes in 1977 as government forces were stretched by an uprising of ethnic Somalis — supported by Somalia — in the Ogaden region in southern Ethiopia. With an estimated \$1.8 billion worth of Soviet weaponry and about 20,000 Cuban troops given to Ethiopia, the tide began to turn in 1978.

Girmai Ghebreyesus, Eritrea's chief of ideological affairs, said the Christian-dominated EPLF still controls the mountain village of Nakfa in the sparsely inhabited north. "That is the battlefield — the last," he said.

Dawit said there is not fighting in Nakfa, where the Ethiopian Army suffered serious losses in Dec. 1979. "It would not be difficult for the army to force the rebels out, but what we're trying to do is politicise them and persuade them to give up," he said.

Eritrea sits at the crossroads of the Horn of Africa and the Middle East, commanding the entrance to the Red Sea from the Bab El Mandeb Strait and the Indian Ocean. Its coastline along the Red Sea includes Ethiopia's two major ports, Massawa and Assab.

Eritrea was an Italian colony until 1941, when Italy was supplanted by Britain as a conquering power. In 1950, the United Nations recommended a federal arrangement for Ethiopia that would ensure "the widest possible measure of self-government."

During the 1950s, under the reign of the late emperor Haile Selassie, Eritrea's autonomy eroded and the secessionist movement was born in 1961. Ten years later, the original conservative, Muslim-dominated ELF split along religious and political lines and the leftist EPLF became the larger and more important fighting force.

Last August and September, EPLF forces pushed 3,000 to 5,000 ELF troops into neighbouring Sudan, where they were disarmed and joined an estimated 520,000 refugees, the vast majority Eritreans.

Diplomatic sources estimate the EPLF strength at 8,000 to 10,000 and say the movement still has support in the rural areas. The sources said the EPLF is "the only real organisation left."

Dawit, regional representative for the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working people of Ethiopia (COPWE), said Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Egypt are financing

the secessionists. Ex-guerrillas interviewed here said Iraq was also helping the ELF.

Earlier this year, Sudan closed the offices of the liberation movements and announced it would disarm secessionists crossing the border.

Ethiopia's government, which toppled the late Haile Selassie in 1974, is campaigning to make the secessionists aware of the general amnesty for anyone who returns. The government is also trying to convince the secessionists that socialism is the right path for Eritrea's development — not independence.

"Increasingly, not only from our propaganda, but from what they hear in their own villages, they come," Girmai said. "They trust their relatives."

"I think militarily, it can never be solved," he added. "I think the only way it can be solved is working on building the confidence of the people."

Girmai, COPWE's ideological affairs director in Eritrea, said the government is forming "revolutionary guards" and "people's militias" to provide greater security in towns and villages.

He said the government is practicing a sort of regional autonomy in Eritrea by letting local districts elect their leaders and city mayors and by using the local Tigrigna language in newspapers, literary classes and a radio station inaugurated on Nov. 8.

Half of the port city of Massawa looks like a ghost town, its bullet-riddled buildings and roofless homes standing untouched more than two years after the Ethiopian army defeated the EPLF there. In the former resort city of Keren, occupied by the EPLF for 16 months until Oct. 1979, the electrical generator is just being repaired.